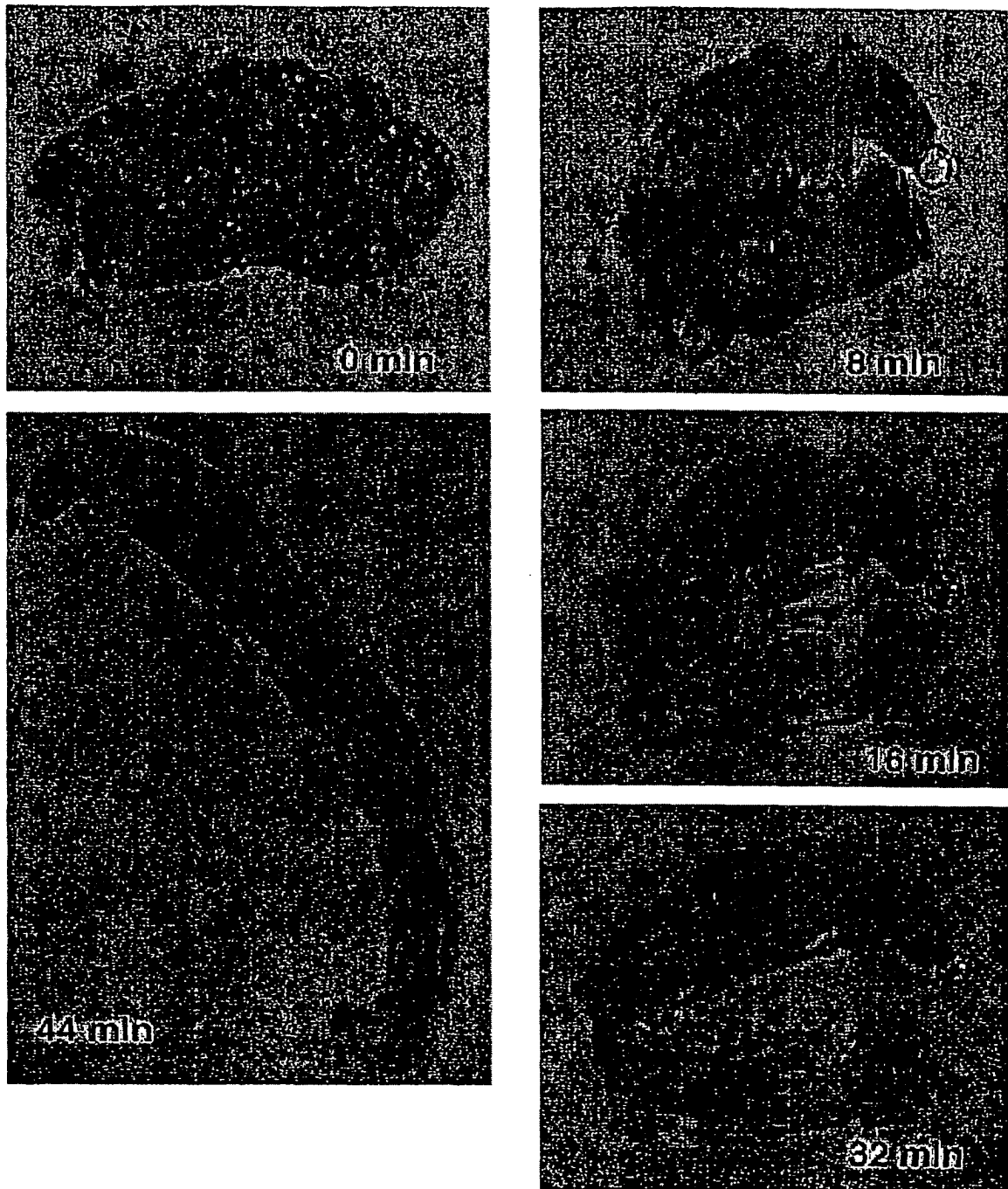


Fig. 1

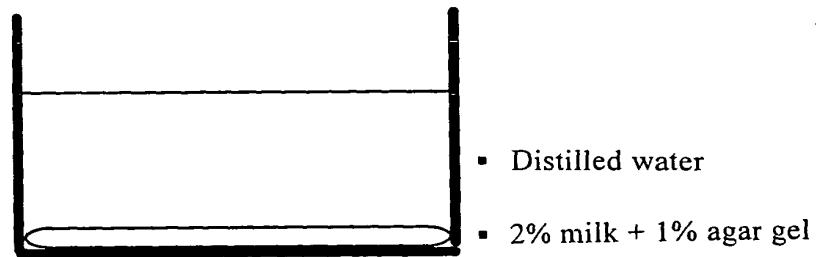
A small pool dries up in the dry season. *P. vanderplanki* larvae inhabiting in such a pool become completely dried as shown in the pictures, and they are dormant until next rainy season.

Fig. 2



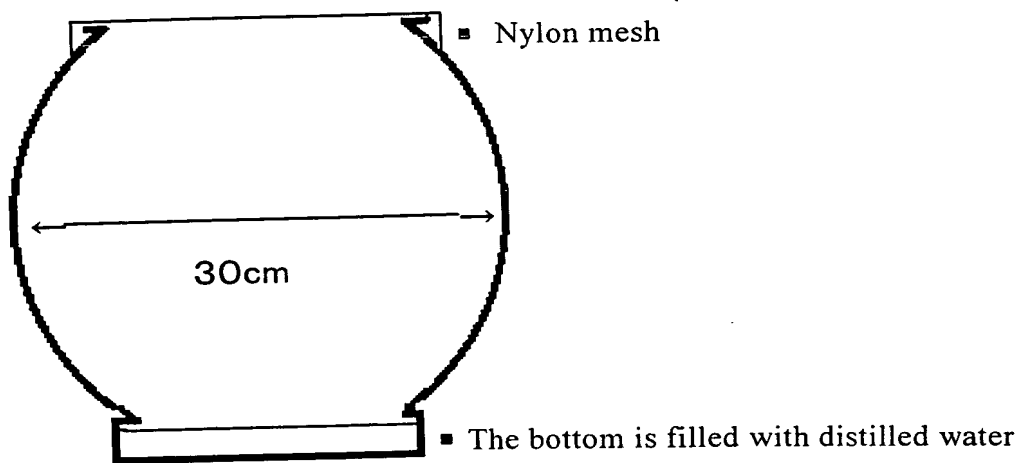
When dried larvae of *P. vanderplanki* are submerged in water, they are recovered within 1 hour and restart their activity.

Fig. 3



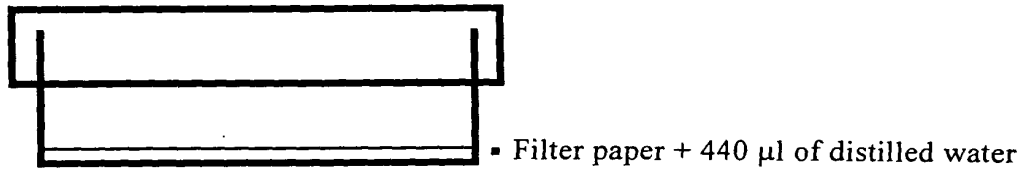
Larvae breeding container (glass bottle with a diameter of 9 cm)

Fig. 4



Imago breeding container

Fig. 5



Drying container (glass petri dish with a diameter of 6 cm)

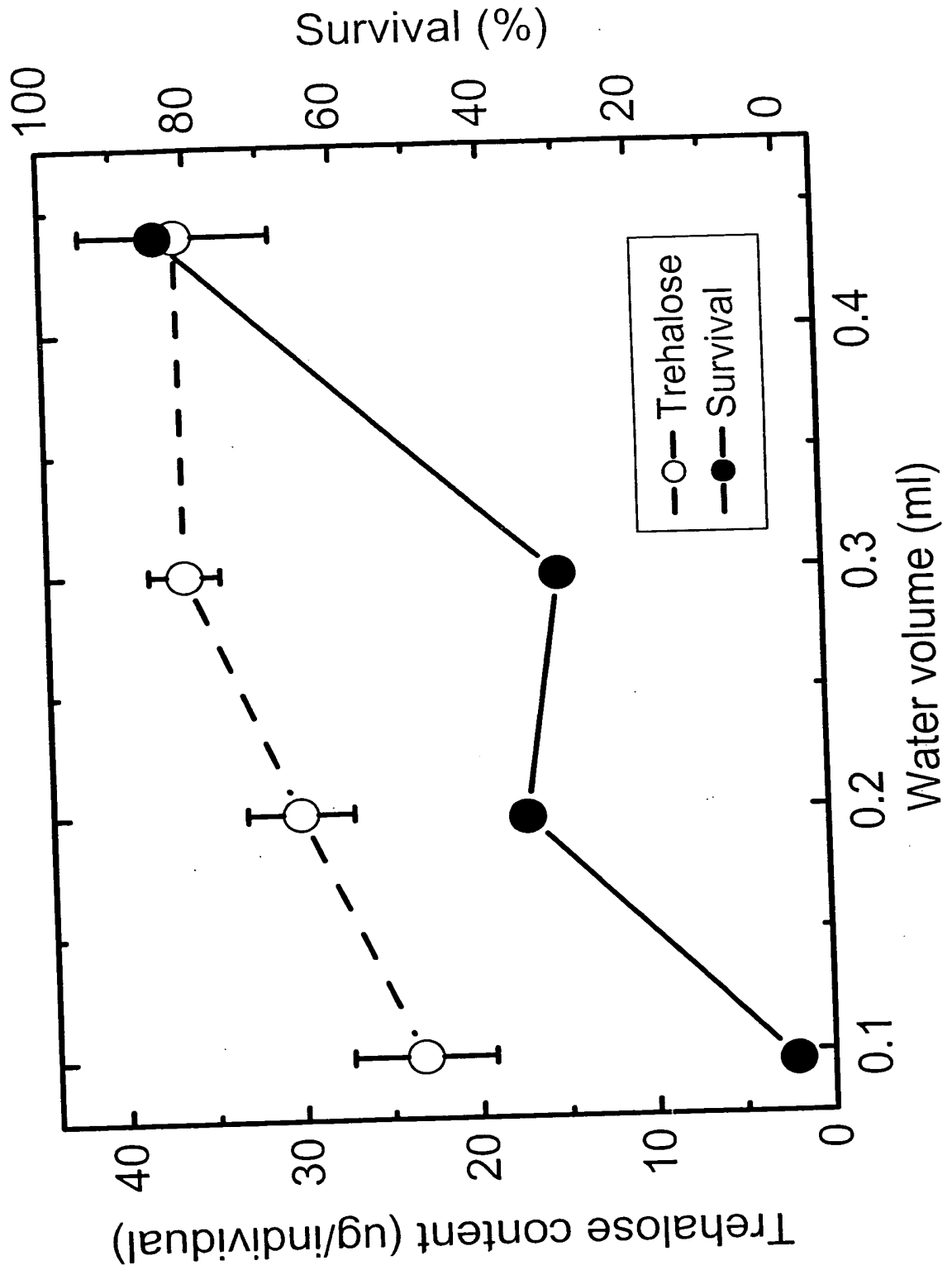
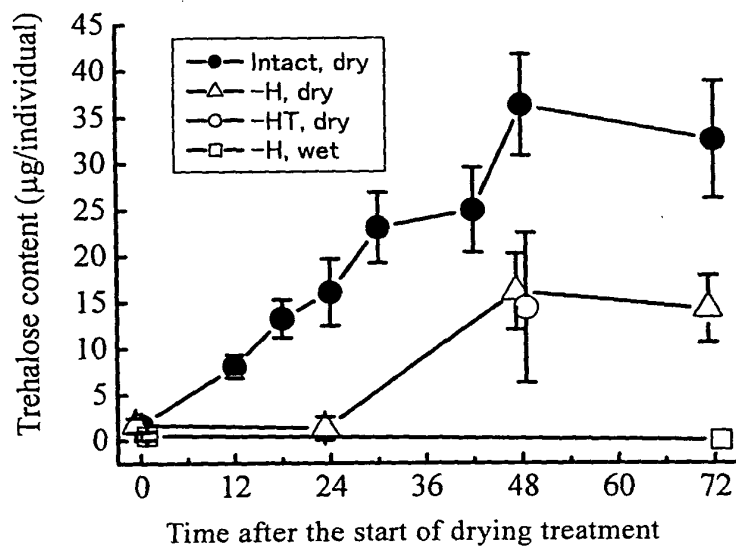


Fig. 6

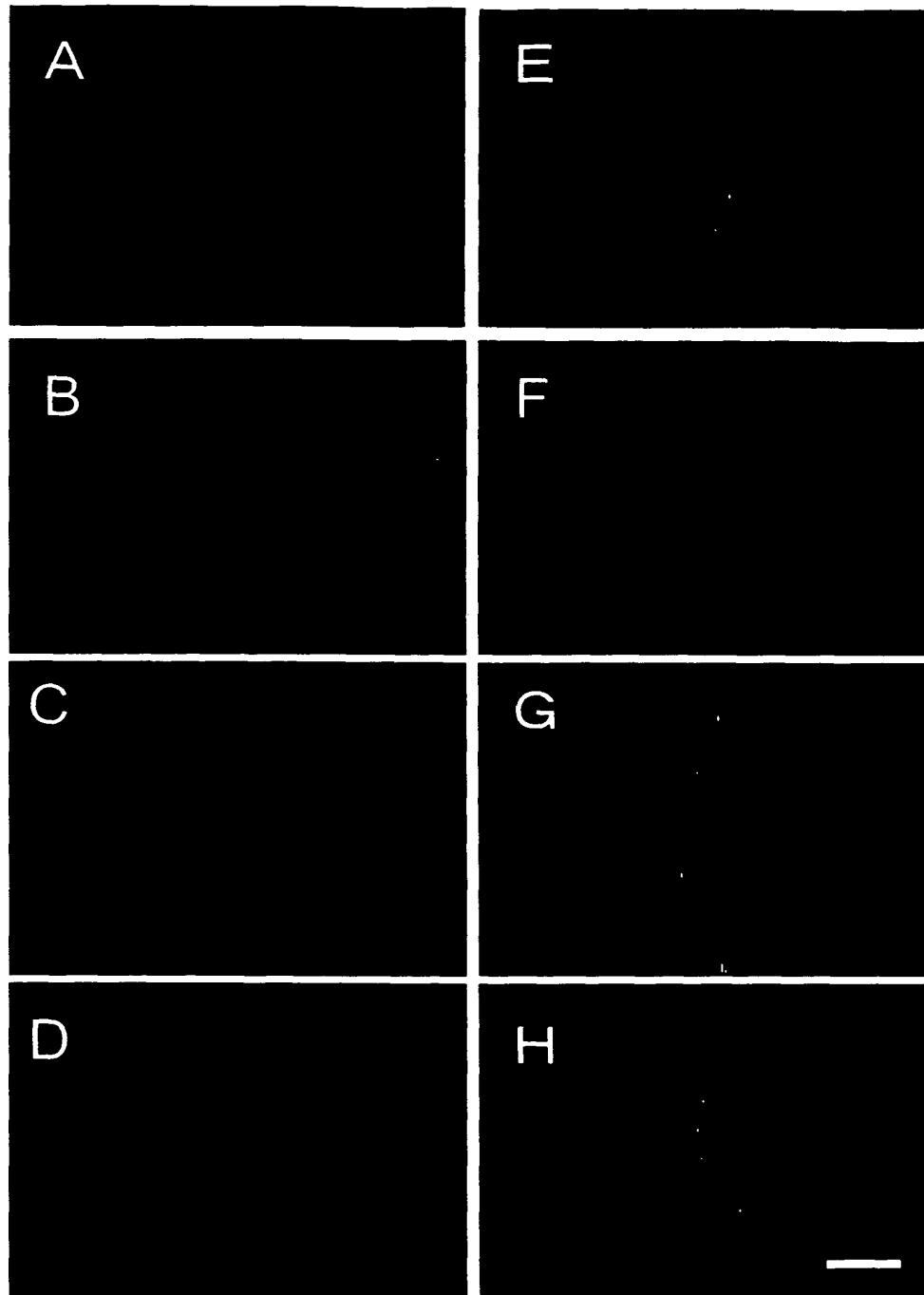
Fig. 7



Variations of trehalose content, while drying, in larvae of *P. vanderplanki* from which the heads and/or thoraxes have been removed

- — Intact larvae (dried)
- △ — Decapitated larvae (dried)
- — Larvae (dried) from which the head and thorax has been removed
- — Decapitated larvae (non-dried)

Fig. 8



Fluorescence microscopic pictures of fat body dual-stained by CFSE & PI (A-D) and gastrointestinal tract (E-H)

A, E: tissues of living larvae

B, F: tissues of frozen dead larvae

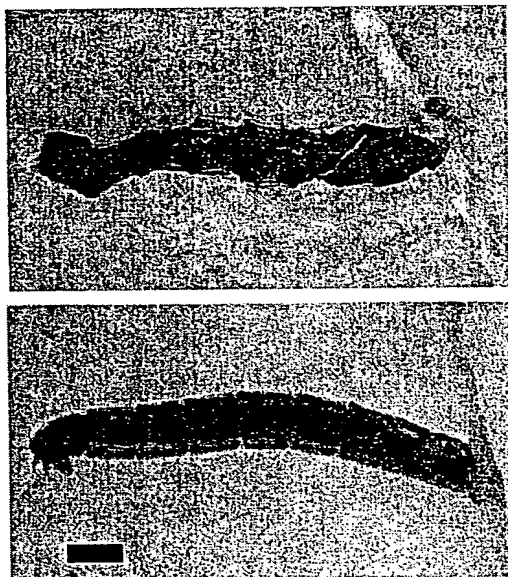
C, G: extirpated tissues that were dried for 2 days

D, H: extirpated tissues that were rapidly dried for half a day

The white line in the picture represents 0.1 mm.



Fig. 9



Upper: Larva of *P. vanderplanki* which was dried after ligation and decapitation

Lower: Larva of *P. vanderplanki* which was recovered when it was submerged in water 7 days later